

# Implementing UAS-based LiDAR for High Resolution Data Capture

---



May 17, 2018

# Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) – THE BIG PICTURE

- Predicted 2.7 million commercial UAS' in the air by 2020
- Most common utilization is photography
- “Wild West” – data acquisition and results are varying
- Best practices and new standards are rapidly emerging



# What can UAS technology do for stream and ecological applications?

- High accuracy data from multiple sensors
- Significant cost-savings *and* ROI
- Reduce safety risks for personnel or manned aviation pilots
- Easily deployed and repeatable flight patterns - enhanced change detection
- Data can be quickly processed and shared into GIS or CAD software packages





# Emergence of UAS Mapping Solutions

---

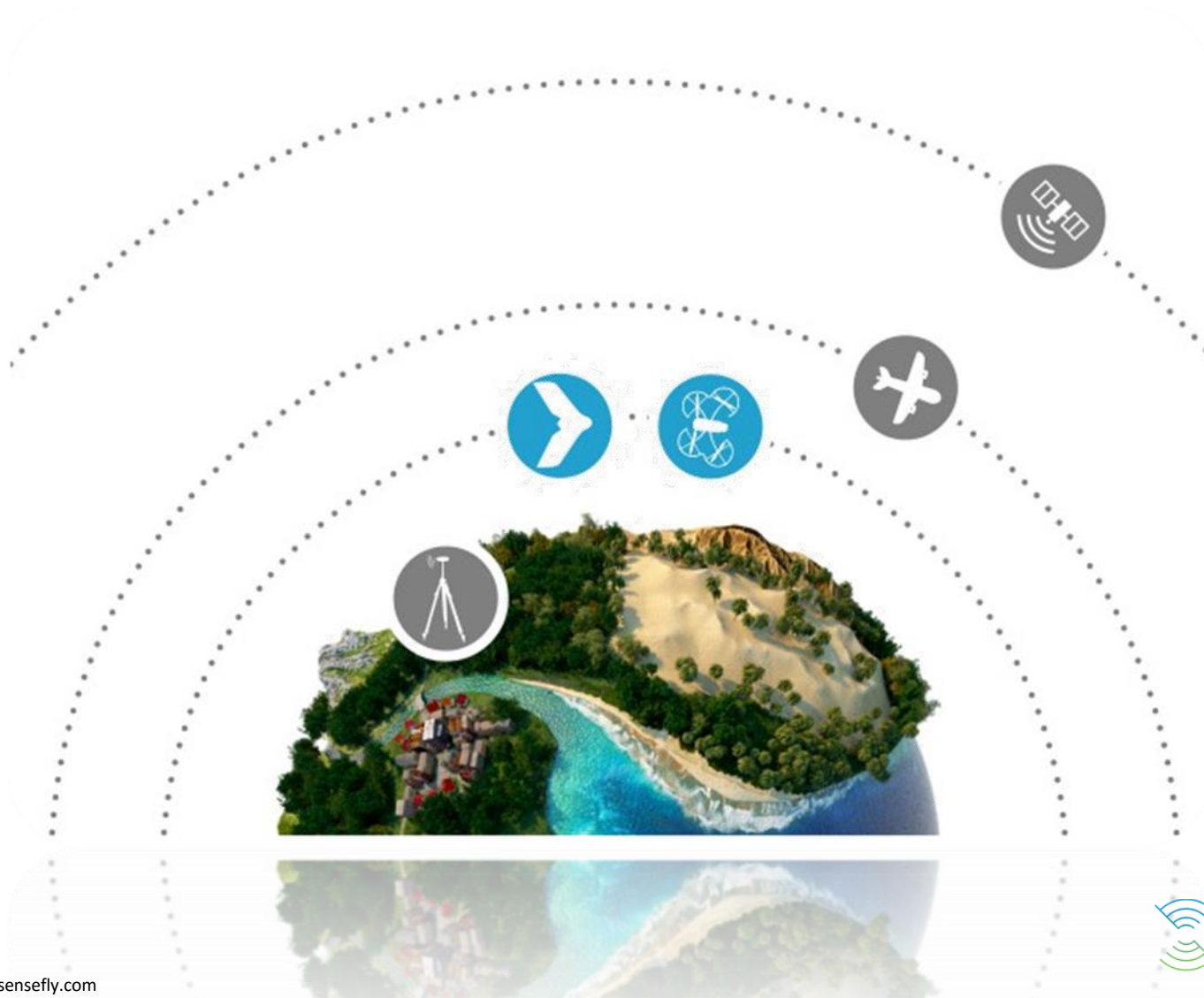
- Advanced through development in
  - GPS/GNSS enhancements
  - Onboard telemetry/inertial measurement units
  - Sensor size reduction
- Commercial airspace authorizations
  - FAA section 333
  - Part 107
- Larger trends towards:
  - “Internet of Things”
  - “Sensor fusion”





# Completing the Data Portfolio

---



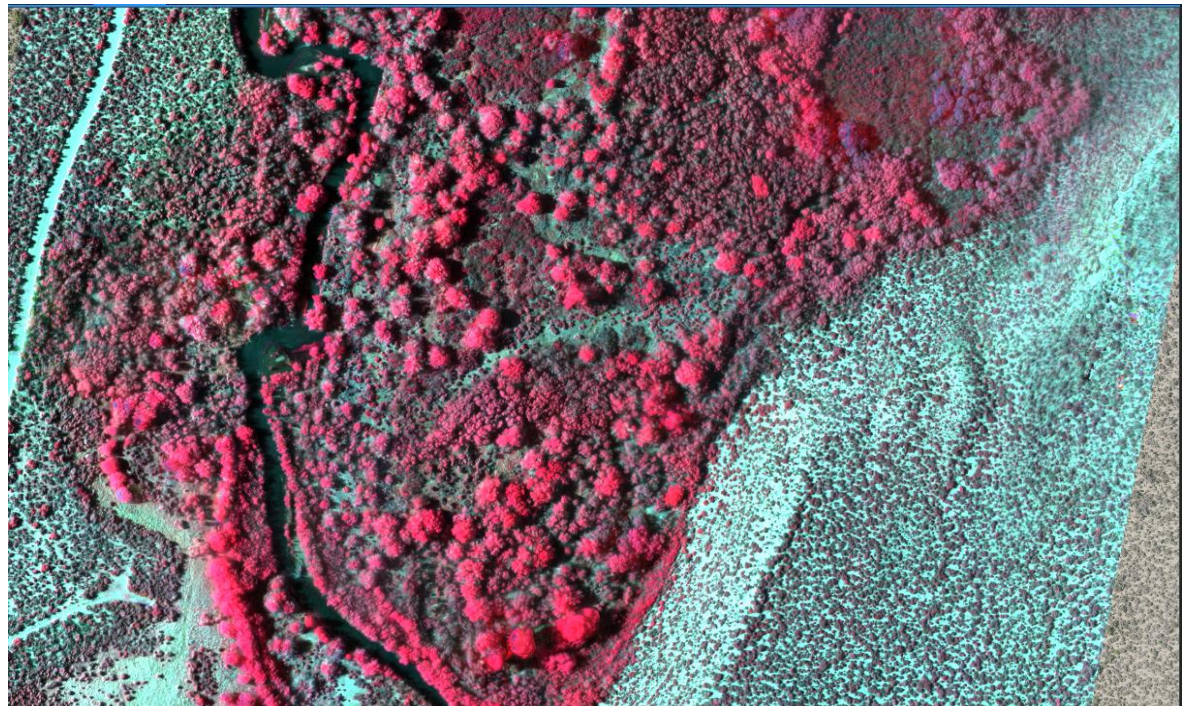
# UAS Enhanced Field Survey Best Practices

- Always establish ground control and check points
- 2-person flight crew
  - Pilot in Command
  - Visual Observer
- Always bring backup system
- Always validate data capture
- Lots of data storage space



# UAS Data Capabilities

- USGS-ASPRS Quality Level 0 – 1 terrain products
- Very high resolution image data; 1"-2" common
- Extract or assign attributes by spectral signatures or 3D attributes





# Remote Sensing Refresher:

## *Fundamental Difference Between Sensor Tech*

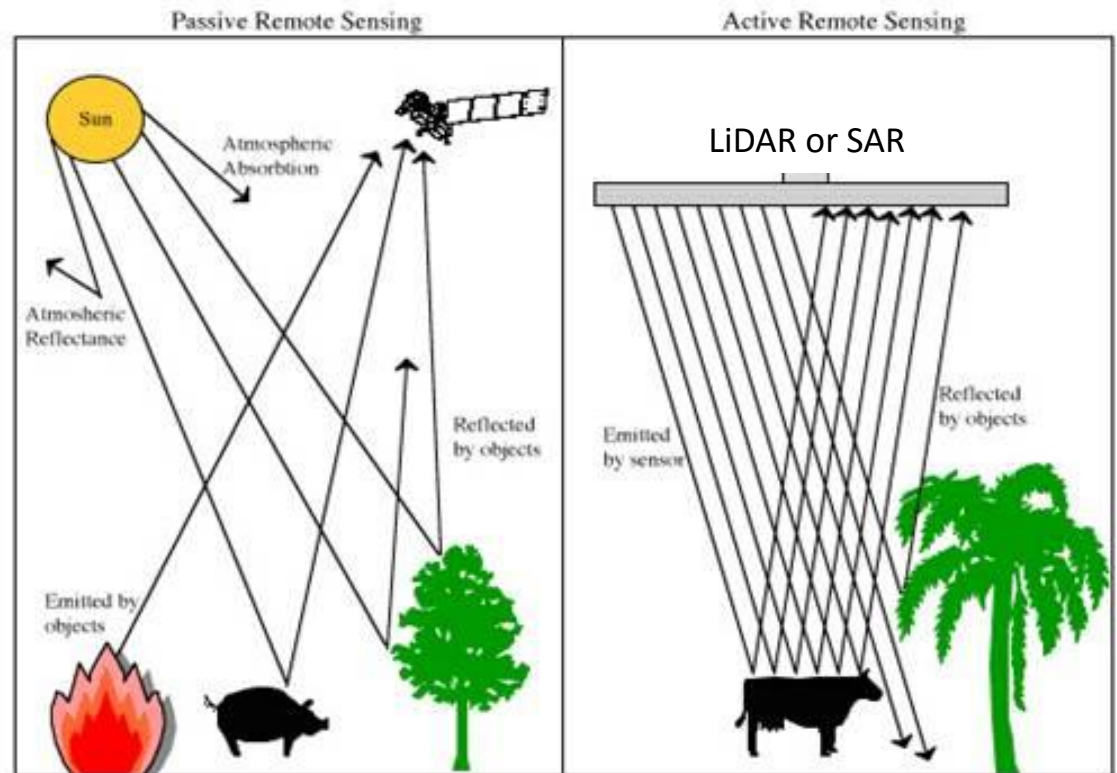
---

### Passive Sensors

- Absorb or measure energy
- “Get what you see”

### Active Sensors

- Emit and measure energy
- Saturate areas that usually would not reflect or emit
- If a photon can reach it you can measure XYZ

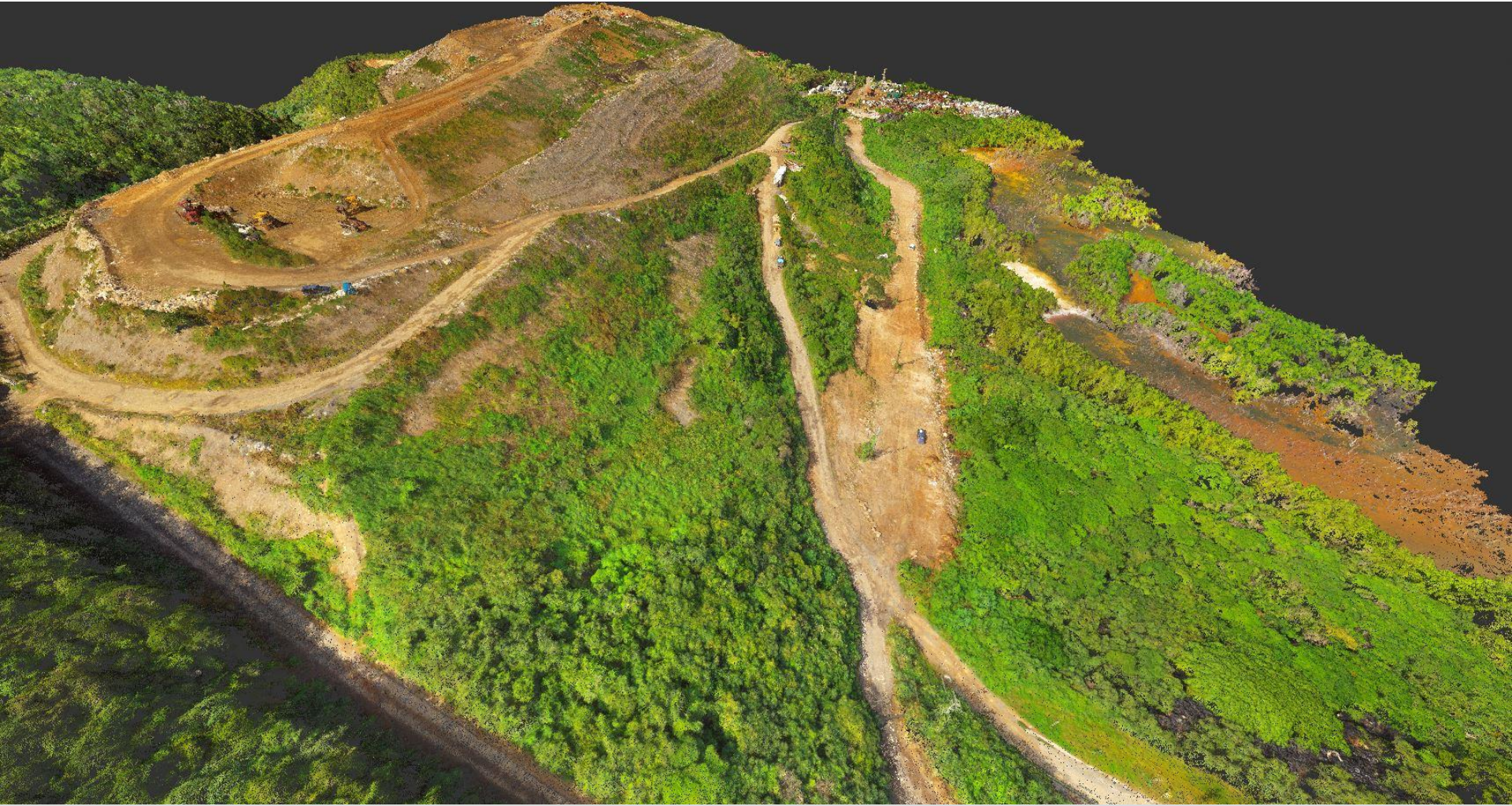




# Photogrammetry

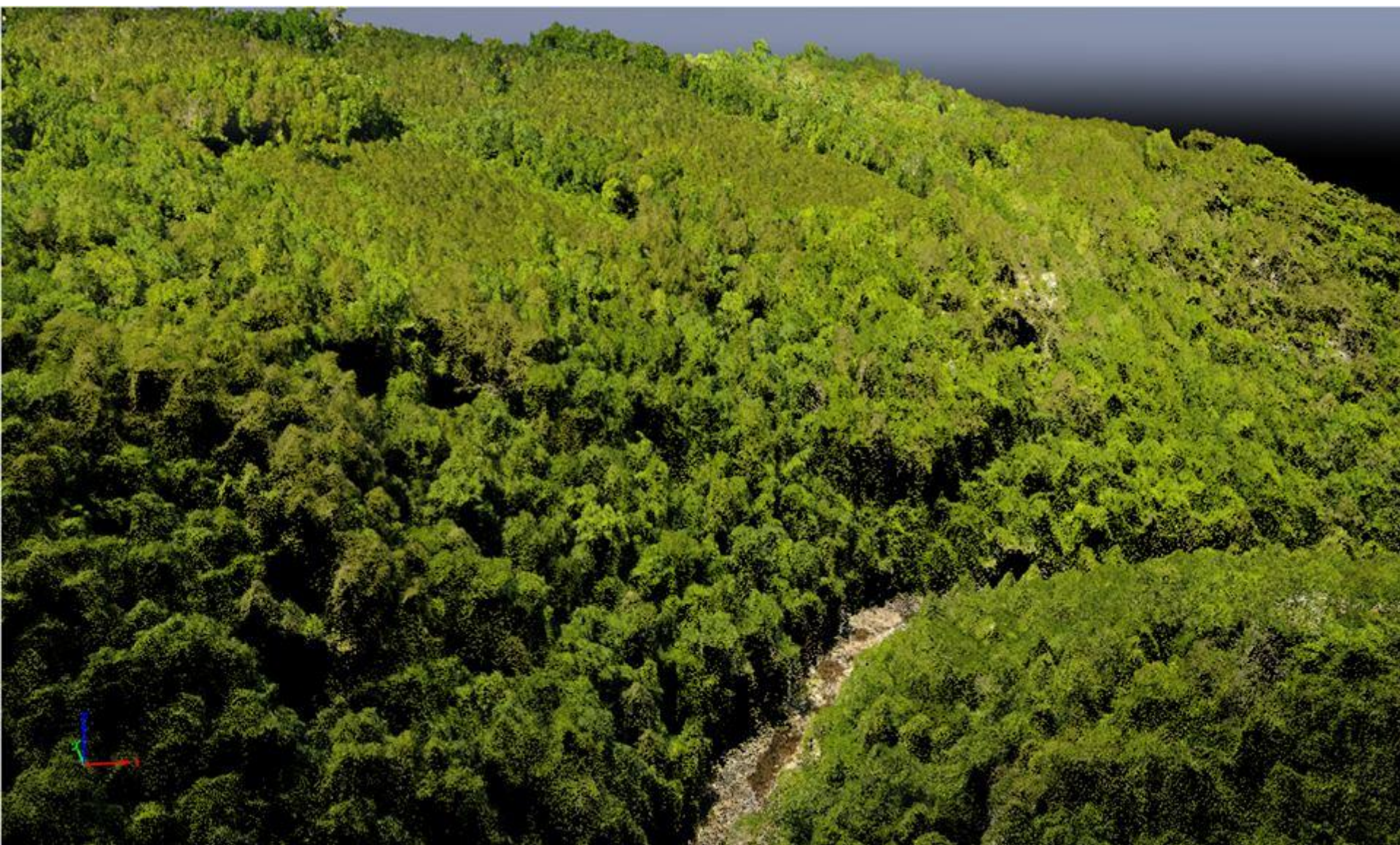


# Photogrammetric Point Cloud: Heavy Ground Cover





# Photogrammetry Limitations: Voids





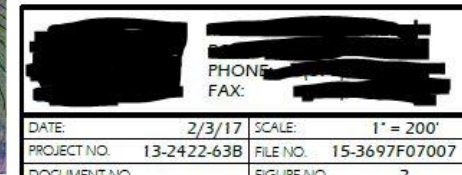
# Photogrammetry Limitations: Voids





— 30 —

EXISTING GROUND  
ELEVATION (FEET)

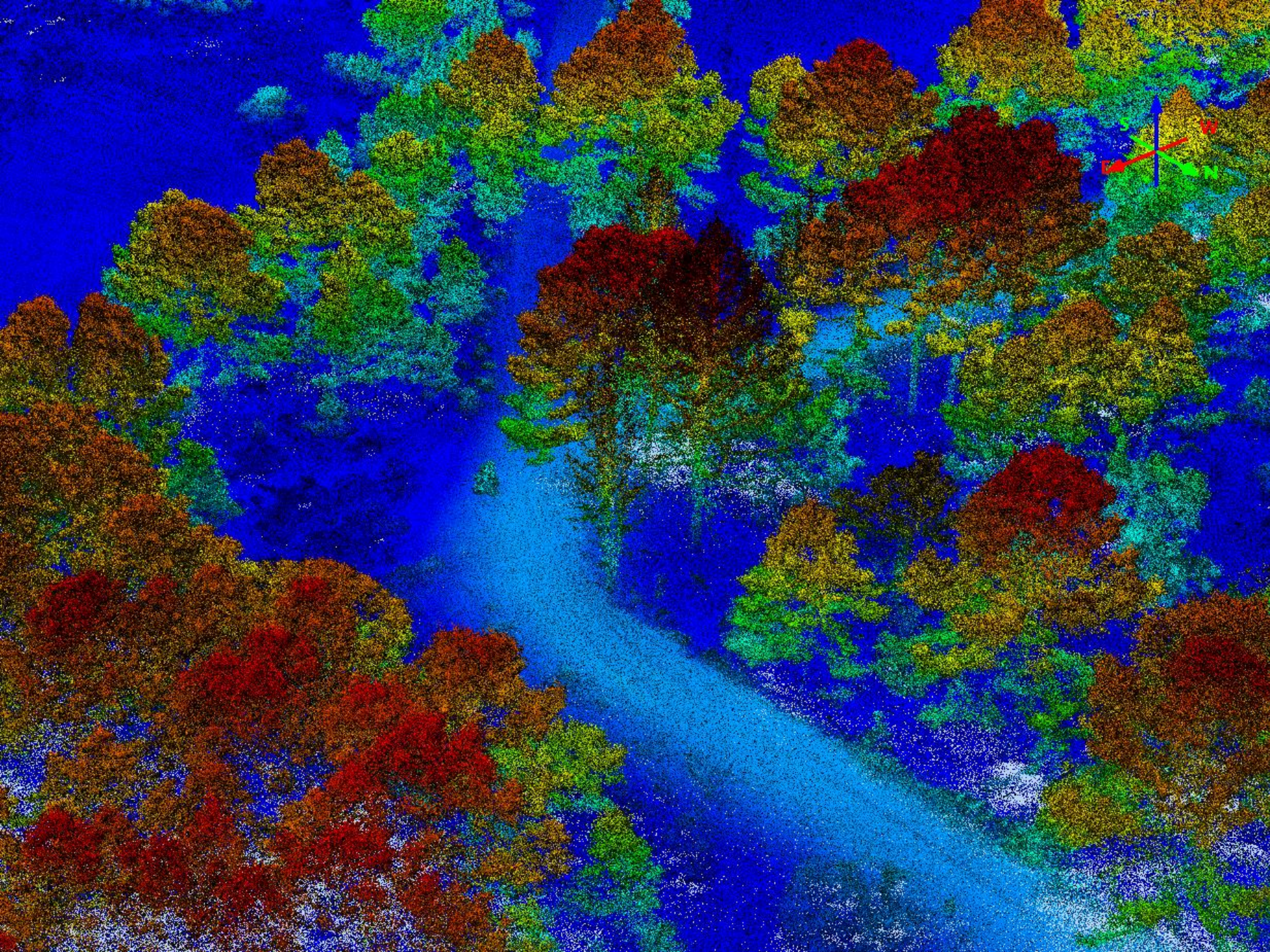




# LiDAR Acquisition: Ground Surface Capture



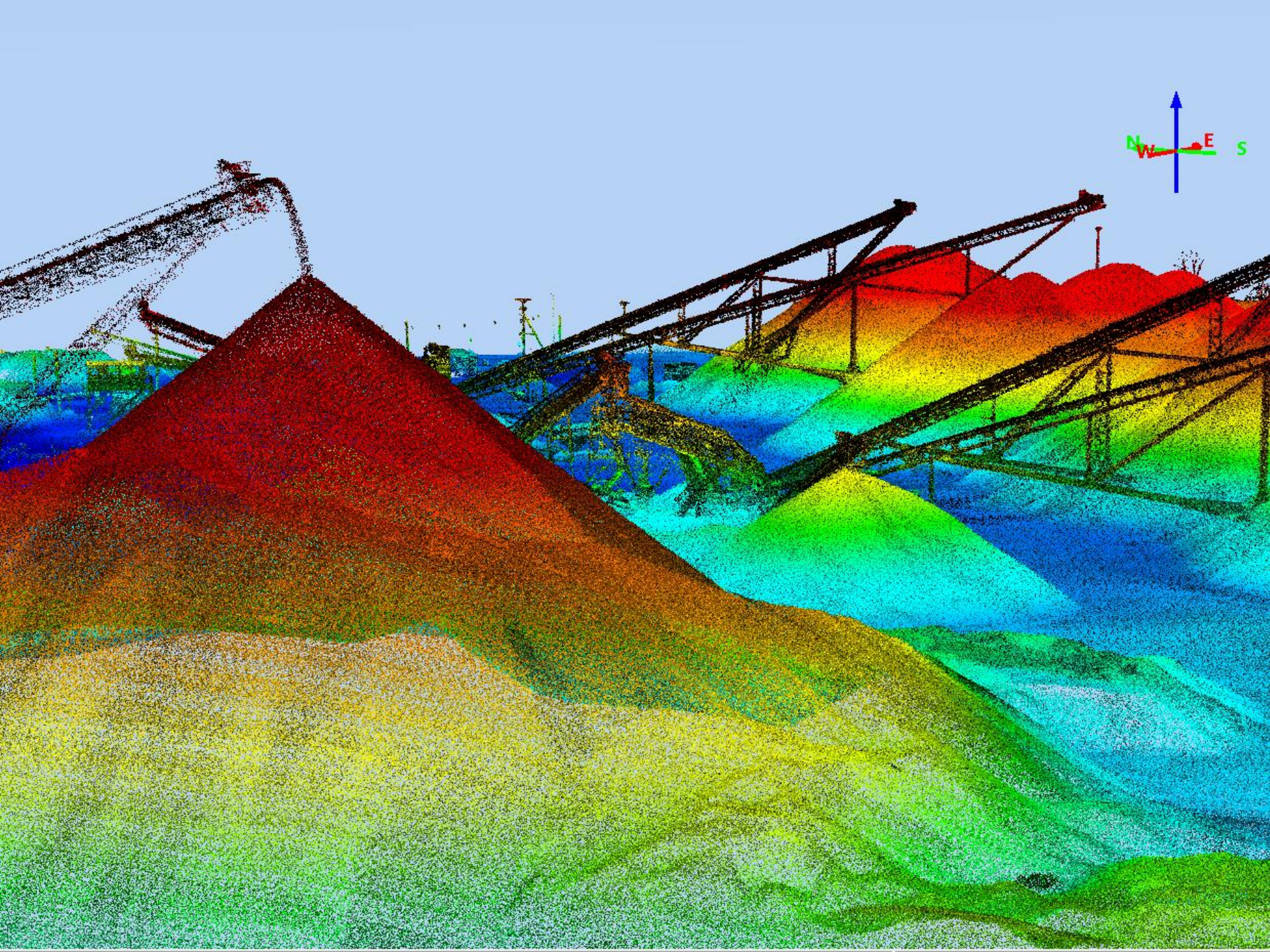














# LiDAR Requires Heavy Lift Systems

---

- Altus LRX2 and ORC2
- Capable of lifting LiDAR and multi-payload combinations
- Redundant control and safety systems
- Increased flight durations





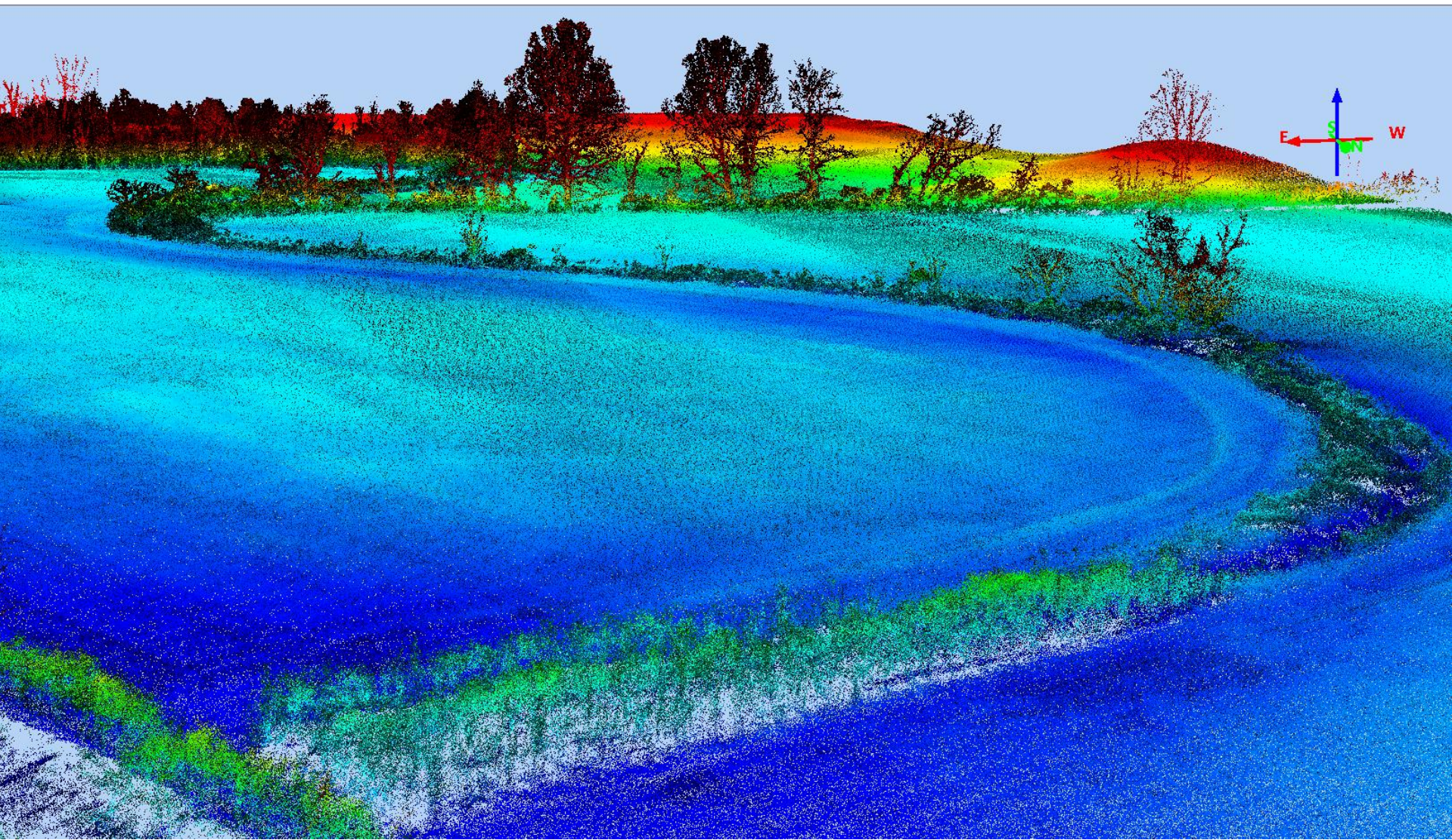


# Case Studies



- 12,000 linear feet of riparian corridor – 8 stream segments
- 28 survey control points
- 2"-resolution imagery – horizontal RMSE = 0.016' – 0.014'
- LiDAR point cloud ground classified – vertical RMSE 0.064' – 0.204'
- 38,659,345 points, spacing of 0.13'
- USGS/ASPRS Quality Level 0 data







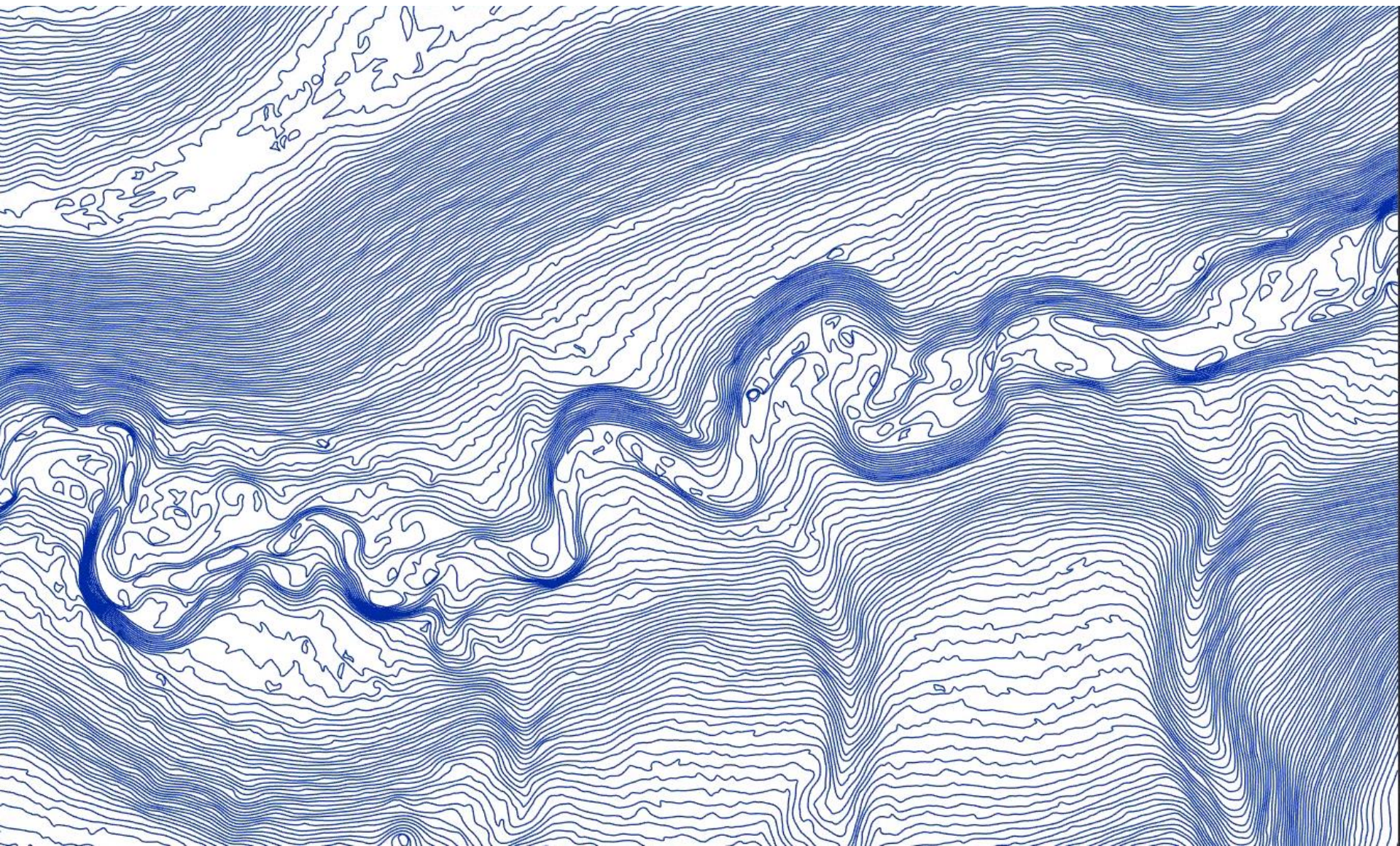
High Resolution Imagery Captured



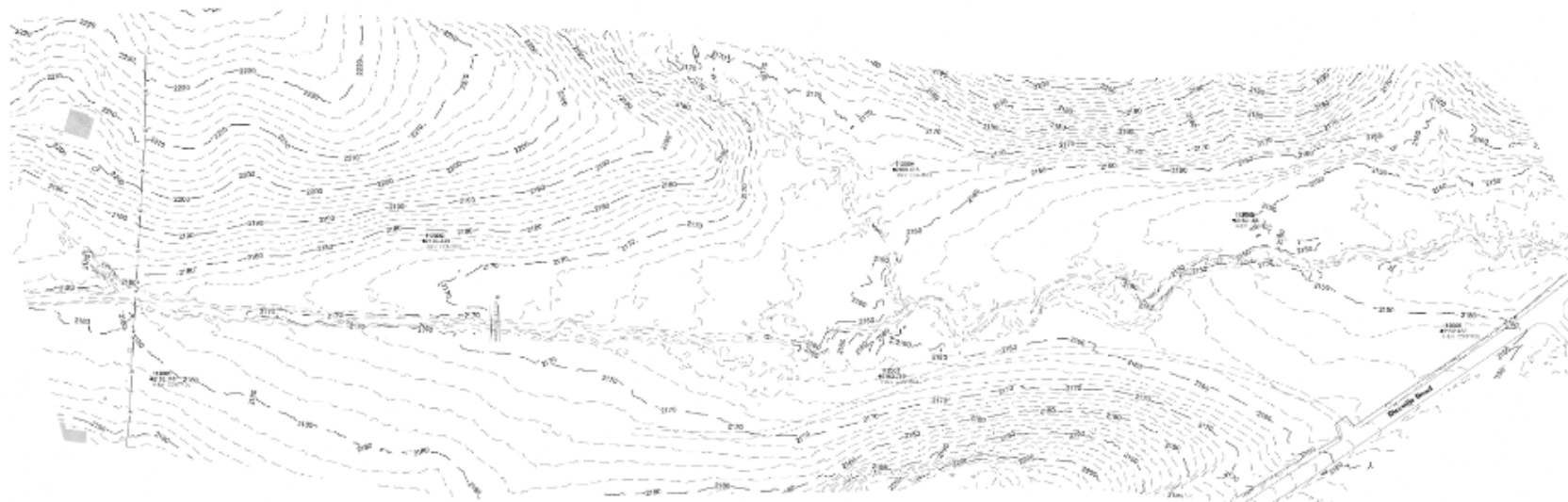
Terrain Elevation Surface Developed









[illegible]

TOPOGRAPHIC WORKSHEET

AREA 4A NORTH  
WARREN WILSON  
COLLEGE

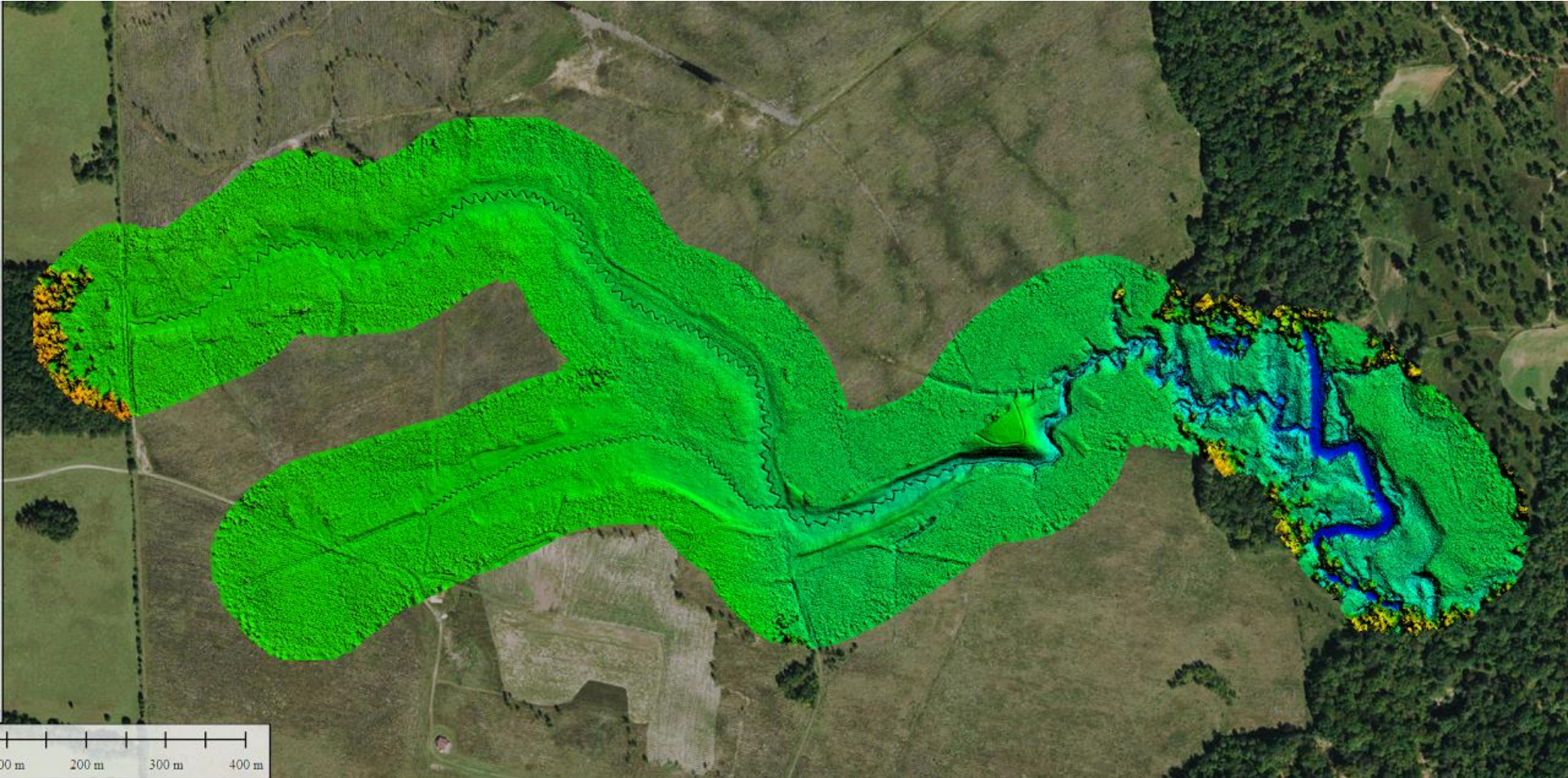
PROJECT LOCATION  
Township: Berks

County: Buncombe  
State: North Carolina

Project No. 17-000  
Drawn By: BWH  
Checked By: BWH  
Scale: 1"=40'  
Date: 12/18/17

[illegible]

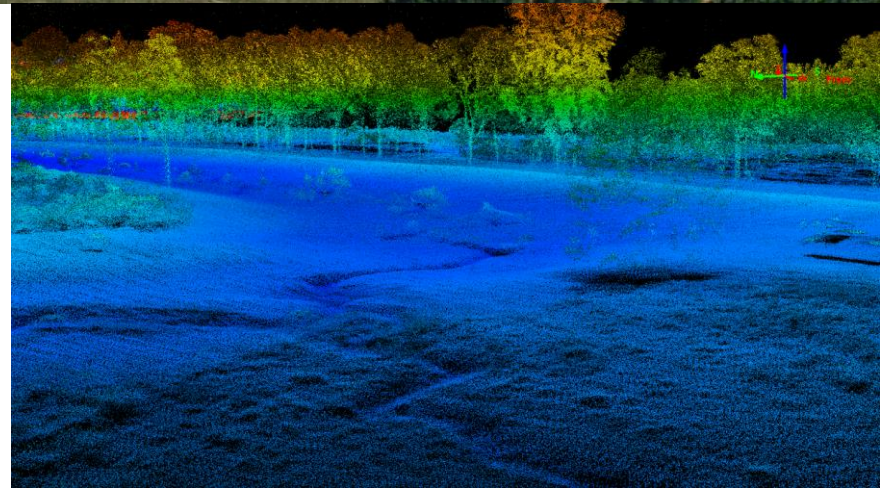




# Stream Mitigation Bank Monitoring



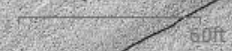
engineers | scientists | innovators





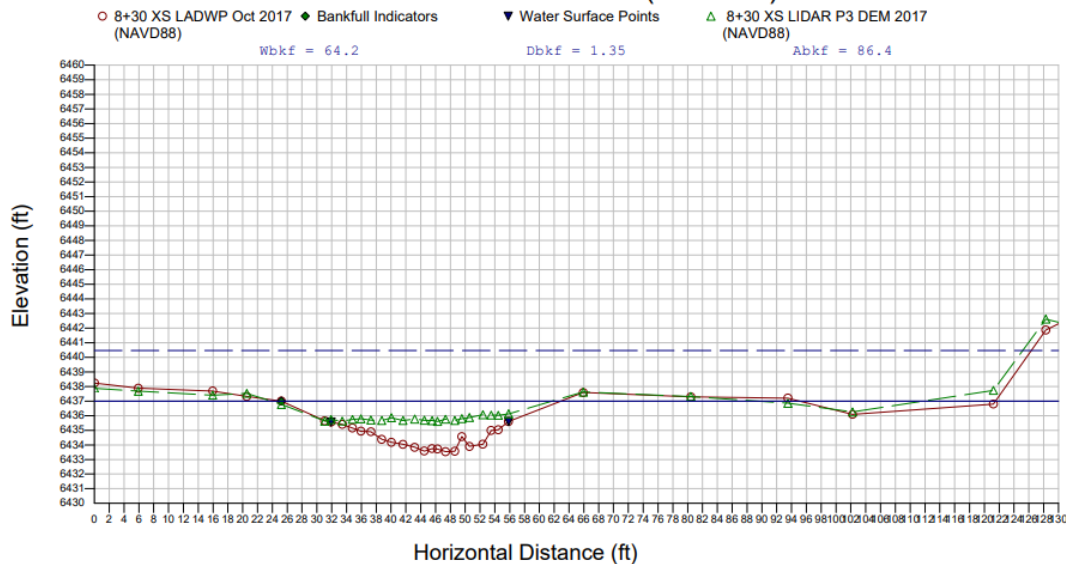


806,679.192 601,154.152 Feet

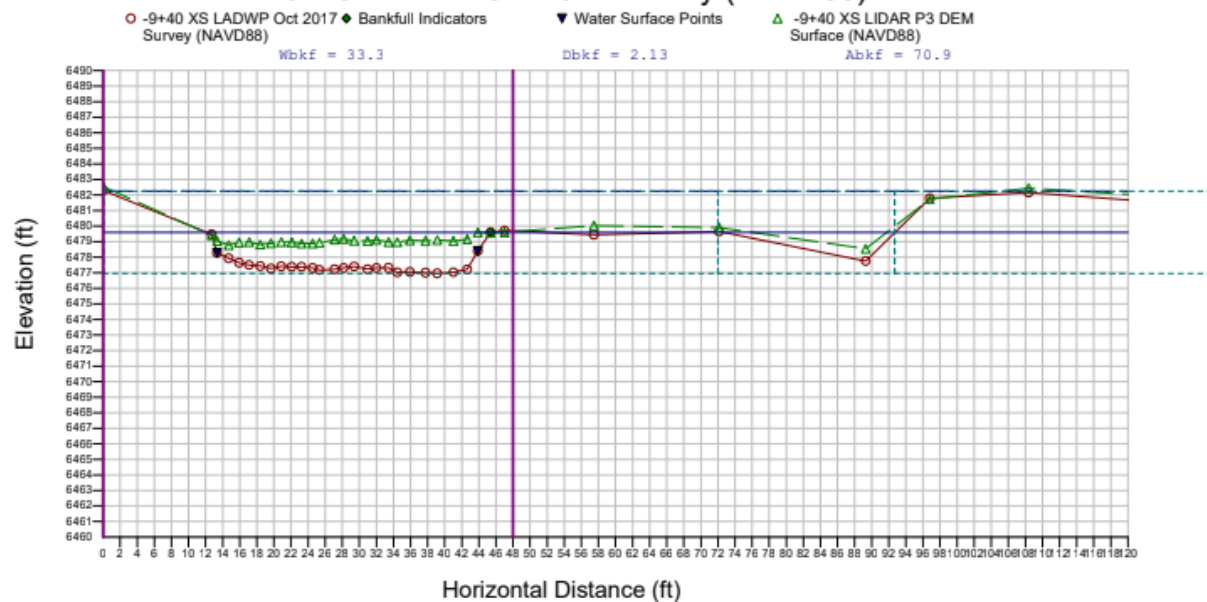




# 8+30 XS LADWP Oct 2017 (NAVD88)



# -9+40 LADWP Oct 2017 Survey (NAVD88)





# Copperhill Case Study

- Objective: Generate digital elevation model to delineate sub-watersheds) and local catchments (~2,000-acres) at former copper mine and NPL site
- Produce 1' elevation contours for ground terrain and .6" DEM
- Test Riegl VUX-1 sensor for feasibility
  - Heavy ground cover and tree canopy
  - Project area very difficult to survey traditionally – Steep terrain & pits and physical hazards





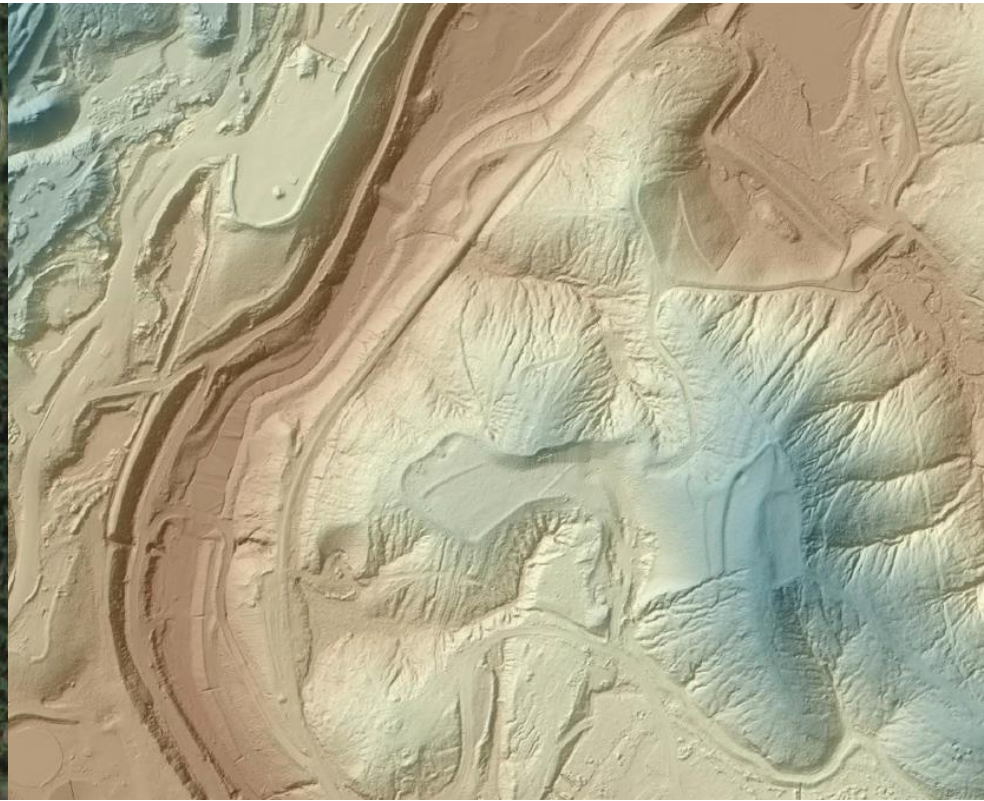




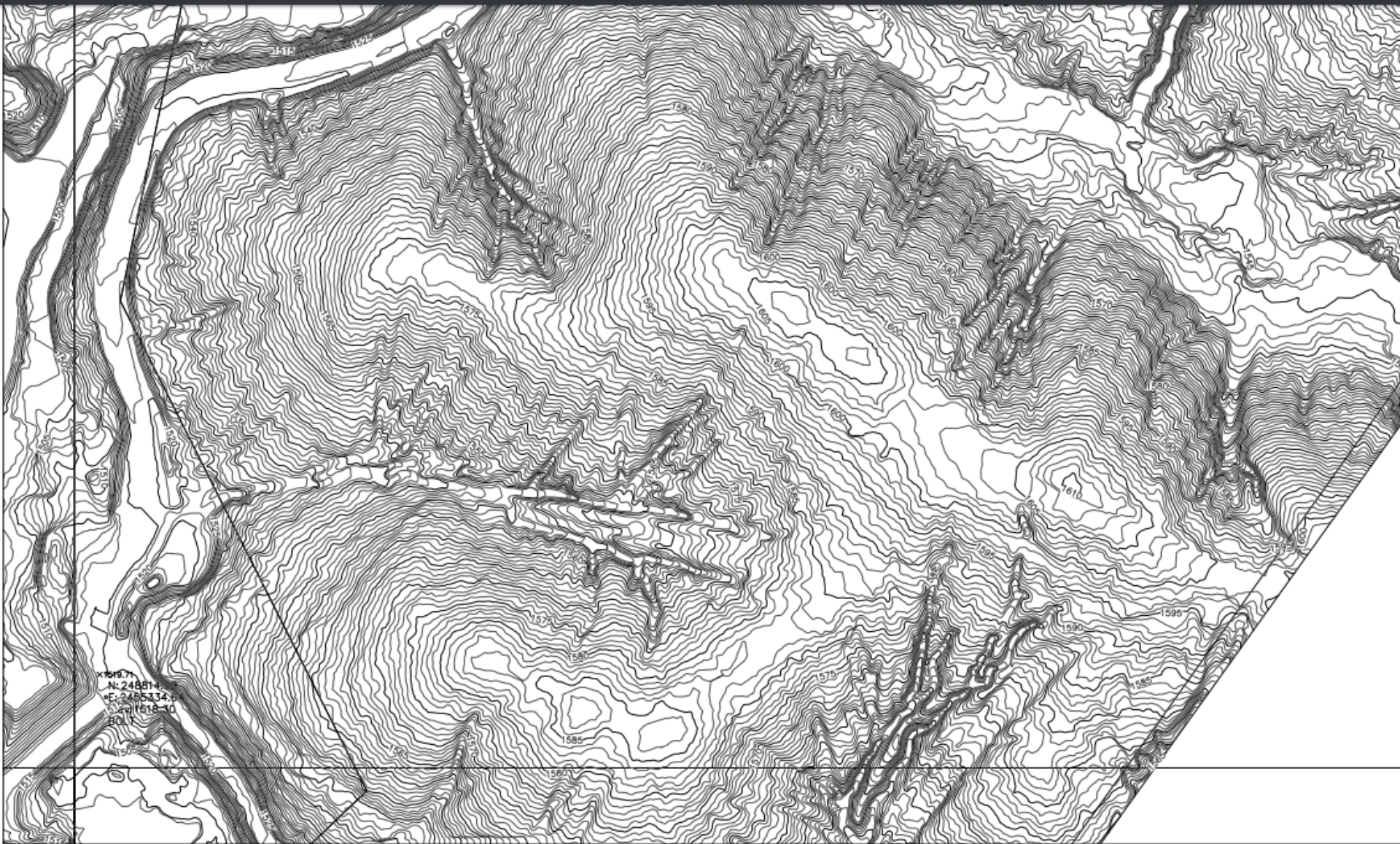
Example of Ground Cover



Terrain Surface Model Developed







The purpose of this survey was to map existing surface conditions.  
Horizontal Datum NAD 83(2011)  
Vertical Datum NAVD 88 Geoid 12B.  
Coordinates were established with survey grade dual frequency gps  
receivers.

0 100 200 Feet

### COPPERHILL AERIAL SURVEY

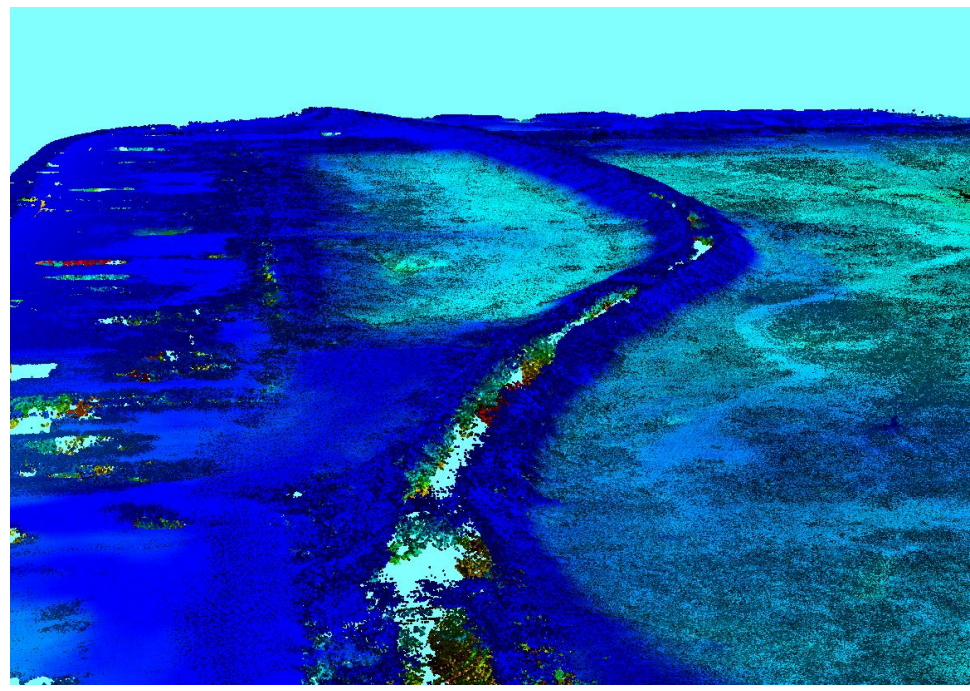
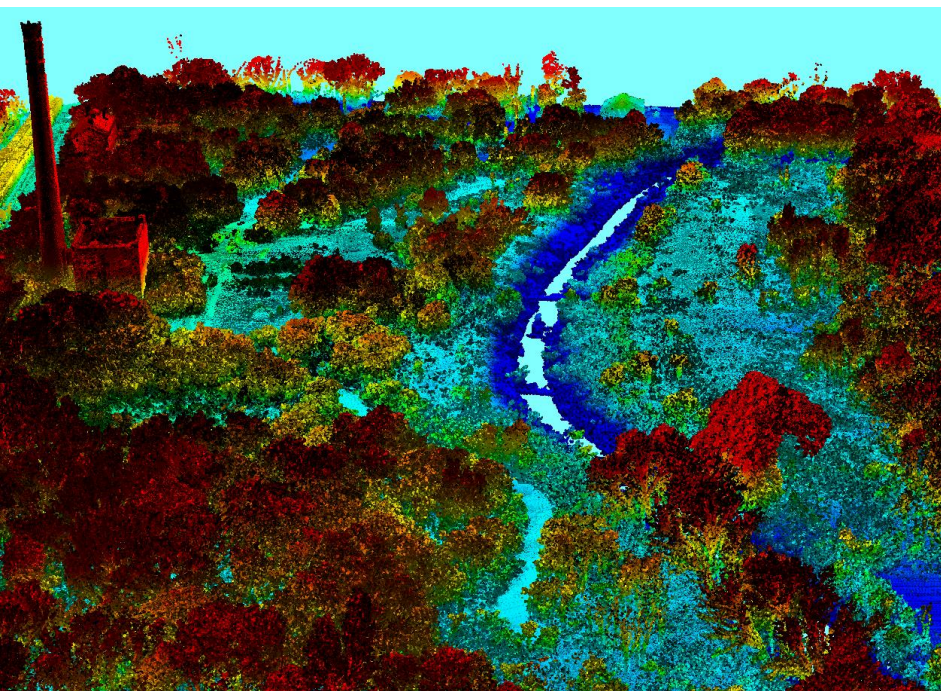
Subdivision: N/A			
SCALE 1"=100'		Plat Book: N/A	Page: N/A
Party Chief: DRY	Drawn By: AC	Checked By: DRY	
Revision	Job Number	Date	By:

### MAP OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

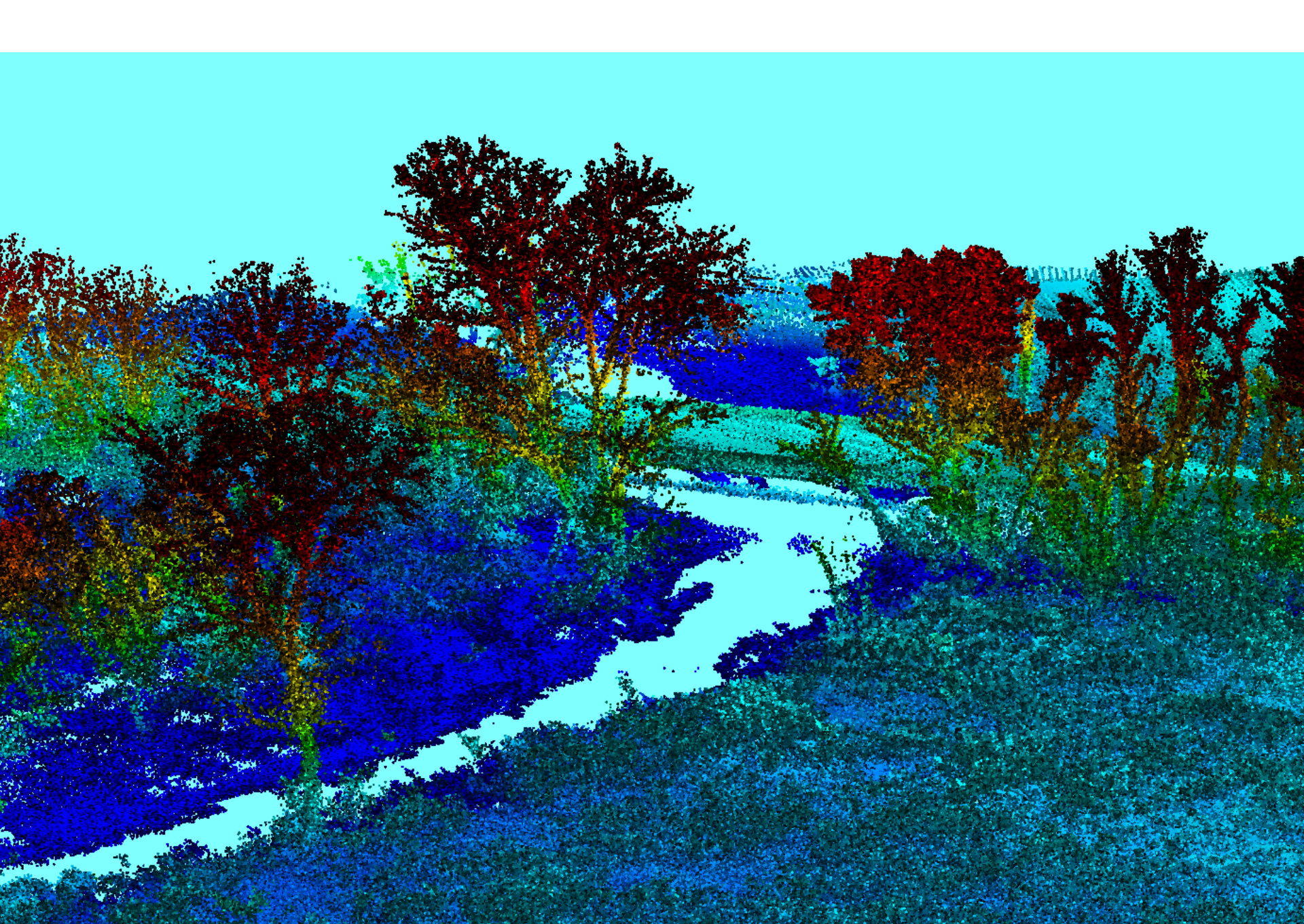


DECEMBER  
Date

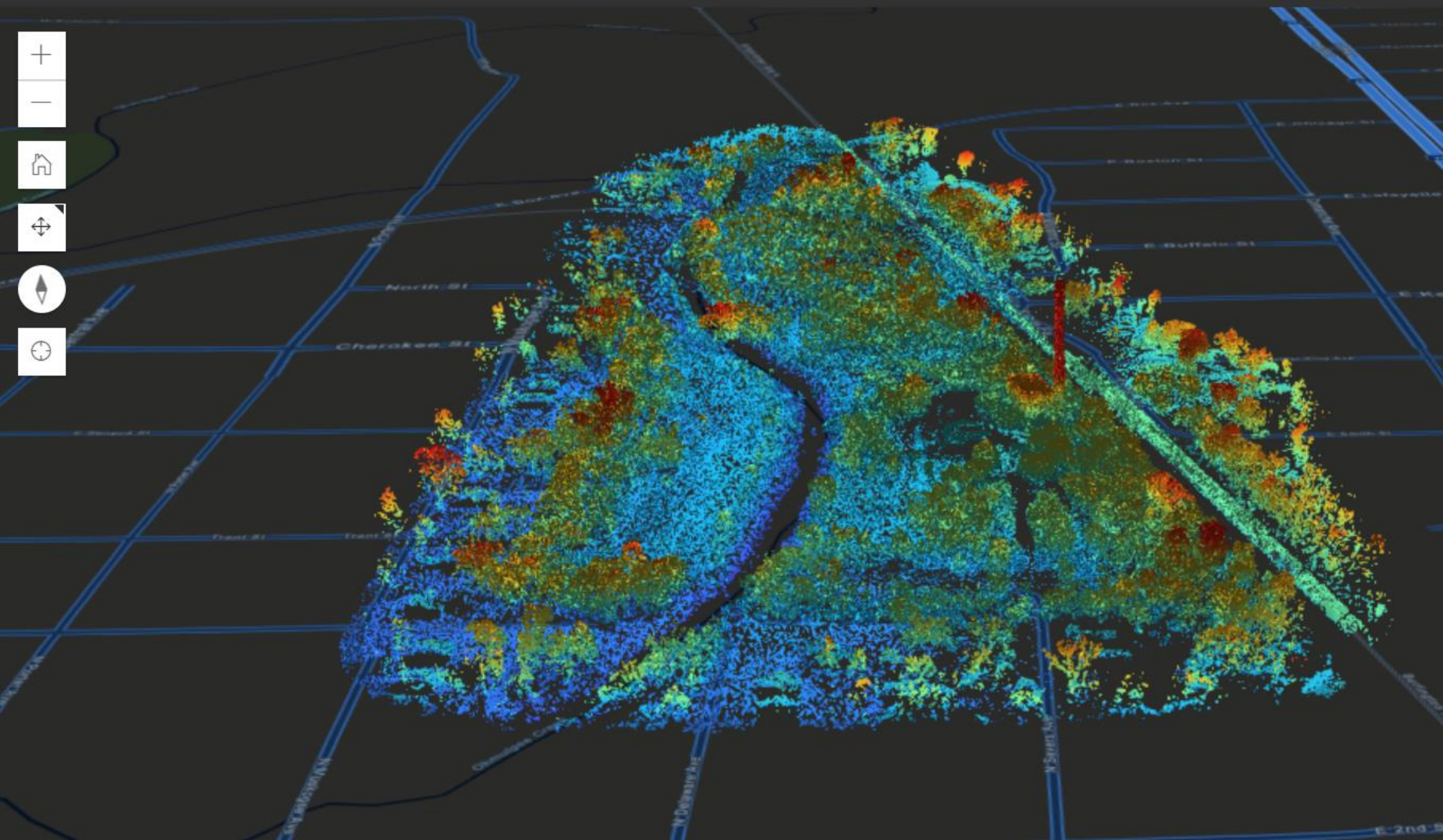












3D Scene viewer



A tall silver flagpole stands on the left side of the frame, with the American flag waving in the wind. The flag is positioned in the upper left quadrant, showing the stars and stripes. The background is a clear blue sky with scattered white clouds.

# THANK YOU

Andy Carroll

*CTO*

[acarroll@skytecllc.com](mailto:acarroll@skytecllc.com)

877-485-0466 Ext. 2

